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6 **IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
7 **FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA**  
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9 Randy Scott Decker, et al.,

10 Plaintiffs,

11 v.

12 Omer Zonic, et al.,

13 Defendants.  
14

No. CV-23-08077-PCT-DWL

**ORDER**

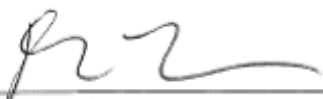
15 This action arises from a motor vehicle accident that occurred in Mohave County in  
16 February 2021. (Doc. 11.) Although Plaintiffs were represented by counsel during earlier  
17 stages of the case, counsel filed a motion to withdraw in October 2023, which the Court  
18 recently granted. (Docs. 16, 21.) Accordingly, Plaintiffs are now proceeding *pro se*.

19 On December 20 and 22, 2023, Plaintiffs filed a pair of documents entitled “Notice  
20 and Demand.” (Docs. 23, 24.) In each document, Plaintiffs accuse the Court of violating  
21 various federal and state laws by granting their former counsel’s withdrawal request;  
22 declare that “now, it is your turn to be held accountable”; demand that the Court provide  
23 “a copy of all your insurance and/or liability coverage”; and purport to set a deadline for  
24 providing these materials, the violation of which “is your complete and absolute waiver of  
25 any and all claim or claims against us, plus costs.” (*Id.*) The notices are also filled with  
26 various rambling, sovereign citizen-style assertions, such as Plaintiffs’ purported  
27 “reservation of all rights . . . pursuant to Uniform Commercial Code,” identification of  
28 themselves of “non-combatant[s],” and an attestation of “common law citizenship.” (*Id.*)

1           These communications are inappropriate in both form and substance. As for form,  
 2 a litigant cannot seek relief by writing a letter to the judge or submitting a “Notice and  
 3 Demand” to the judge. As one court has explained, “[j]udges are authorized to pass on  
 4 matters properly presented to them (*i.e.*, within the context of formally commenced  
 5 lawsuits and any motions filed within them), not personal letters. Put another way, if a  
 6 litigant seeks judicial action of any sort . . . , it must be contained within a motion arising  
 7 from a properly filed lawsuit. It cannot be requested in a personal letter to a judge.” *In re*  
 8 *Unsolicited Letters to Federal Judges*, 120 F. Supp. 2d 1073, 1074 (S.D. Ga. 2000). *See*  
 9 *also Gross v. University Physicians, Inc.*, 2004 WL 5324115, \*3 (D. Md. 2004) (“*Pro se*  
 10 status . . . does not absolve a litigant’s duty to comply with fundamental procedural rules.  
 11 Judges are authorized to consider matters properly presented to them such as motions filed  
 12 by the parties, not personal letters.”). Plaintiffs are advised to review and become familiar  
 13 with the Handbook for Self-Represented Litigants that is available on the Court’s website:  
 14 <https://www.azd.uscourts.gov/forms/forms-self-represented-litigants>.

15           As for substance, it should go without saying that litigants cannot be permitted to  
 16 threaten judges with civil liability whenever they disagree with a judicial ruling. Plaintiffs  
 17 are advised in the strongest possible terms that future violations of this principle will result  
 18 in more than a warning. *Chambers v. NASCO, Inc.*, 501 U.S. 32, 43-44 (1991) (“Courts of  
 19 justice are universally acknowledged to be vested, by their very creation, with power to  
 20 impose silence, respect, and decorum, in their presence, and submission to their lawful  
 21 mandates. These powers are governed not by rule or statute but by the control necessarily  
 22 vested in courts to manage their own affairs so as to achieve the orderly and expeditious  
 23 disposition of cases. . . . In addition, it is firmly established that the power to punish for  
 24 contempts is inherent in all courts. This power reaches both conduct before the court and  
 25 that beyond the court’s confines . . .”).

26           Dated this 12th day of January, 2024.

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 Dominic W. Lanza  
 United States District Judge